

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Our Washington Correspondence.

Kansas Daily—*Mr. Brewster and the Abolitionists*
Thwarted Trouble with the Cuban Anti-Slavery
Relations with Spain.

The Reader difficulty is but commencing. The President was informed yesterday that in the event of the Pennsylvania being returned, as had been determined, during the absence of Guthrie and Dobbin, that these gentlemen, together with the Secretary of War, would resign their seats in the Cabinet. It is worthy of note that less conversation has been had by the President with the gentlemen above named on the Kansas troubles, in the return of Reader, than with the remainder of the Cabinet. The President is in favor of Reader's course, and will not separate upon this question, of the Cabinet, at once upon the war between the North and South, which will not be based until the question of Southern separation and independence of the free States be a fixed fact, or on the other hand that the South be made a dependency on the whims and caprices of Northern Abolitionists. In this form has the subject been presented to General Grant.

The President has so far demeaned Himself as to reply to insolent and threatening letters, which have been

him by leading abolitionists and has even asked himself so low as to reason with them the positions of form of government best suited to the wants and interests of Kansas. These important letters were written and transmitted without the observance of the usual courtesy hitherto adopted by American Presidents on subjects of serious moment—a consultation with his Cabinet. It is clearly ascertained that Pierce has been directed in some of his late movements by Douglas, especially in relation to Kansas, and it is by his advice that the Union editor, has set out to engage as a United States Senator, who has expressed sympathy in his views. The motives suggesting this strange course of action are not clear, but the question arises, "What is it he is secretly surmising that a rupture with the President has something to do with it, for notwithstanding the fact that the President has named him as the next President, yet the Senator last week declared that he would not be nominated, and the President opposed to him, who must be got out of the way, and that with those who are dependent upon office for a livelihood, he would not be a candidate for the subject. Every employee of the government having a life in Kansas, has been permitted to visit his place of residence and to vote for him, and it is not surprising that Pierce has pledged himself to give the vote for Wise. There are a few who have not solicited this privilege, and who, for their obstinacy, at the same time, are not permitted to vote, and it is no longer required. This is the anti-prescriptive permission that Pierce has pledged himself to give the

not surprised to learn in a few days, that difficulties have taken place between our squadron under command of Com. McCauley, and the Spanish force, under the command of Don Juan Pardo. Don Juan immediately upon his return to Washington, issued such orders for the squadron to proceed at once to Cuba. There await the result of a demand made by the United States for the return of the vessel, and second to the Consul for presentation to Concha. The refusal made at once to the demands of the United States, I am informed, will be the signal for the Commodore to take the vessel and the squadron, and the war threatened our flag by firing upon America. The satisfaction must at once be given, or the vessel be claimed as prize of the United States. This

of the Spaniards, but our vessels are prepared for every contingency, and our commanders have been pressing forward with interest for the moment when they could be sent to the coast of Spain. This is generally the case, and it is not surprising that the country we had in play was the diplomat. The news from Spain received by the Department of State, the intelligence conveyed to Mr. Hobbs through the British minister, and the visit to the South, hastened a crisis that there was a man with honor to the United States. It is surprising that Comba seeing that our compliance is not a matter of honor, but a matter of convenience, will not see the necessity of our giving restitution and giving no aid for his people. I am sure that this, however, will soon be placed under a surmise.

received a becoming sensibility for its reputation, and having details of some charges and statements sent your correspondent and published in the HUMANITARIAN, the editor of the German interested in the Washington Union was peculiarly anxious to know the facts. As to this the Union replies that it is requested by John W. Forney to contradict the statement of the HUMANITARIAN, and that Mr. Forney's name was not mentioned by your correspondent. The news the charge, the truth of which has not been disproved by the HUMANITARIAN editor of John W. Forney, is a very serious one, and the publication of our Minister in Spain, showing that many of our officials with that country had been settled so far as comeliness went. This letter is dated April 27. A few

Political Intelligence.

The official returns of the votes at the recent election of New Hampshire have been published. The votes for each member of Congress were as follows:—First district—11,219; second district—11,219; third district—11,219; fourth district—11,219; fifth district—11,219; sixth district—11,219; seventh district—11,219; eighth district—11,219; ninth district—11,219; tenth district—11,219; eleventh district—11,219; twelfth district—11,219.

tion. A. H. Colquitt, who represented the Second district of Georgia in the last Congress, declines a re-nomination.

Mr. B. Carmichael, Esq., of Wilkes, has been nominated as the American candidate for Congress in the Eighth district of North Carolina, in opposition to the Hon. T. W. Higginson.

Mr. J. B. McLean, of the Savannah *Georgian*, that Senator-elect from Georgia, is preparing a letter on the subject of Know Nothings, which will soon be published. It is understood that he agrees substantially with Hon. A. H. Stephens on the grounds of opposition to the new political organization.

The Legislature of Massachusetts will be summoned for some time for its many unique sayings and songs. During a recent debate on a railroad bill, a considerable number of the Senate charged the other with being "out of the woods." The speaker replied by referring himself to the following effect:—"Mr. President, the Senator has charged me with changing my position. I say, if it, sir—it is false! I and if he repeats it, I will raise my voice in protest against such a charge." The Senate soon sought relief in adjournment.

The amendments to the constitution of Massachusetts, passed a year since, approved by the last Legislature, have now been adopted by the popular vote. The amendments were the result of a series of resolutions, a change in the day of the State election in Presi-

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The speakers were Peter Eben Smith and John R. Jones. The meeting is said to have been well attended.

A meeting of abolitionists is to be held in Jefferson, Mo., on the 7th of June, for the purpose of "giving vent to their feelings and determination, on the recent attacks upon the freedom of elections in Kansas."

The St. Louis *Intelligencer* formally takes leave of the "old whig party" in the following words: "We have renounced the old whig party as forever. It did not get three hundred votes in St. Louis last April. Its organization is abandoned in Kentucky, and in Virginia, and in every State where the party can never be considered as a national party. We pose the whig party as a thing of the past."

WAR BETWEEN THE PRESS AND THE JUDICIARY IN INDIANA.—Judge Keith, (late United States Senator from Indiana), in the *Lafayette Journal*, upon the motions of one of the attorneys for Charles Mills, now on trial in town for murder, made the following order at the request of the prosecuting attorney:

"That the Court, as a standing rule of this Court, and during the trial of any murder case, no newspaper of this county shall publish any ruling, or pretended ruling, or alleged evidence or pretended evidence therein, or make thereon."

The *Journal* concludes an article, of which the order is the text, as follows:

"The Court is a despotic, arbitrary and tyrannical; disrespectful to the Judiciary and the State; and with the

rejection of the restriction upon the publication of the testimony, which we are advised he (the Judge) has the power to make, we spit upon, execrate and defy it. Let Mr. Pettit proceed with his fines and imprisonment,